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No. 913.

Containing the freshest Advices, Foreign and Domestic.

MONDAY, October 5, 1772.

Messrs. Edes & Gill,
GENTLEMEN.

I am very sorry the Conclusion of my Piece of 24th of August, should be thus far postpon'd. Distance from the Press, but more particularly, my enfeebled State of Health, was the Reason I could not communicate it sooner. As I think the Subject to be of very Material Consequence.—I hope, however, 'tis not too late to Merit the Public Attention.

SUCH are Mr. Hutchinson's Resignments to the Principles of Tyranny, and such his Establishment of new Claims on the Right of Defence. Thus on the Theory of our American Machivel, Government is founded in Power, or the Right of the Strongest; and hence the Prince acquires a Right over the Person and Property of the Subject. Accordingly, the same Motive which induces the Owner to the Defence of his Property, interests the Prince in the Welfare of his Subjects: "They are his own, he protecteth them for himself; and the Exercise of this Power of Protection is that Right of Defence, Whence the Governors the new Prerogative to Oppress. In precise Conformity with this Construction, his Excellency tells the House, "Can you suppose, if you are in Danger of being attacked by a foreign Power, the Crown has deprived itself of the Right of ordering a Fleet for your Defence; and must the Colony be lost (from the Crown) to this Power for Want of this Assistance?"—This Passage, together with the preceeding Construction, uniformly agree with the Data of Mr. Hobbs the noted Preceptor of Charles 2d. But if his Excellency hath adopted the Political, 'tis hoped he disapproves the Polemic Principles of that Impious Philosopher, although the Nature of God and of Belief cannot be more dissimilar than the Spirit of Tyranny and Religion. However just or unexceptionable this Reflection may seem, the Digression is impertinent, and I proceed to observe, that this Principle of Polity, whether originally Mr. Hutchinson's, or adopted from Hobbs, hath been tho't so preposterous and execrable by many of most eminent Name, that they have judged it to be merely Ideal. Hence Mr. Hume calls it "the Fiction of Hobbs"; and indeed the uniform Observation and Experience of all Ages confirm this judicious Decision. His Excellency, notwithstanding, hath deduced therefrom his System of Policy, and his Claims of Despotism. —'Tis indeed readily granted, that the Rights of Community have been sometimes violated, and the Order of Policy disaranged by some audacious Usurper; but this State of Violence, or casual Rule of the strongest, hath ever been temporary, precarious and fatal: For as a Collection of Units form the Aggregate, so a Combination of individual Relations form the Common Wealth, or Constitution; Offence against which is Treason against the State. Of this Species of Treason, Charles 1st was convicted at the Bar of our British Ancestors, and condemned to lose his Head: Thus on the Principles which form the Constitution, and in direct Contradiction to his Excellency's System, the Prince is Impeachable at the Bar of the Public, and suffers the Demerit of Offence in common with the basest Felon.—Vox Populi Vox Dei, et Salus Populi Suprema Lex.—

—'Tis indeed difficult to conceive any Mode of Government whatsoever more dissonant from the British Constitution, or the Rights of Humanity, than the System applied by his Excellency to the Colonies; which might induce us to suspect that this Gentleman is very unhappy in the Choice of his Studies, in the Mode of his Perceptions, or in the Bias of his Heart. But be the Grounds ever so specious on which we form our Conjecture, 'tis humanely wished that the Errors of his Head have not infected the Integrity of his Heart, and that the Sunshine of Ministerial Favor hath not weakened the Optics of his Understanding. 'Tis then hoped his Excellency will conscientiously consider the Facts and Reflections I am offering the Public, and thence be induced to recede from Opinions which tho' palpably absurd, may be yet apt to mislead, from the avowal of so eminent a Patron.

—'Tis presumed the preceeding Proofs and Observations have sufficiently shewn, (in Opposition to his Excellency) that the Interest of Society is the supreme and universal Law, that the Public Will is the immutable Reason, and that the Sovereign of the People is but a Subject of the State. Nor are those fundamental Principles enfeebled or impaired, however, Nations of various Manners or Forms of Policy, may differ in their Modes of Expression. Hence the Hollander disagrees with a Frenchman, who with highest Amenity and Satisfaction offers the Felicities of private Possession to the Grandeur of the Prince. The Monarch, however, violates this Confidence at the Peril of his Peace, and those Reigns that have Risqued the Experiment have been ever Unhappy or Tragical.——The present King hath attempted the Liberties of France, but the Refusal of her Parliaments to obey his Ordonnances illustriously prove the Magnanimity and Spirit of that sensible Nation.—And shall America be the first and sole Precedent of base and brutal Slavery, and must this Phenomenon in Politics, mark the Era of our Countryman's Administration!—'Tis perhaps fortunate for his Excellency, that his Positions are alike false and impracticable, that the Civil Rights of both Countries devolve and subsist from the same Principle, and that the Interests of both are inseparably interwoven. Hence the memorable Expressions of Mr. Pitt during the Disputes of the Stamp-Act, "This Country, said that wise Minister, could crush America to Atoms, but she would fall like the strong Man, and pull down the Pillars of the Constitution with her." And those of the Sovereign himself, at the Signature of that Salutary Repeal, "Lest those unhappy Feuds should arise in the Ruin of both Countries."—Thus the Interests of Policy curb the Spirit of Oppression, and control the Powers of Oppulence and of the Sword. If therefore follows, that the Interests of Great Britain guaranty the Liberties of America, and that the Ruin of the one must be reconciled with the Advantage of the other; a Conciliation I presume every one believes to be politically impossible:—'Tis indeed readily granted, that Administrations may be equally injudicious with the present, who hath alligned the Governor's Salary from a foreign Fund. But on this Principle, they will amend their Error the Moment 'tis discerned, unless indeed they have conspired the Ruin of their Master and the Subversion of the Public Weal:—We have seen the propriety of this Reasoning exemplified by Experience more recent than the Stamp Act; for since that instructive Repeal, there have been Ministers inconsiderate enough to make new attacks on American Freedom; they even sent (1) Troops to enforce Submission to their Will; but those ministerial Bravo's were obliged to retire (2). Nor did the Ministry succour or espouse the Cause of their Emissaries; they had recollected the fundamental Maxim of the State, they sheltered themselves in Silence, and abandoned those Mercenaries to their own Fortune; for ought the Ministry knew, those Machines of Despotism might have been sacrificed to the incensed Deity of the Country, and their Lives have expiated the treasonable mistake of their Masters. Had this been their Destiny, they were in Arms against the Constitution, and would have died Traitors to the State.—Thus the genius of our Country abhors the Brute Principle of Force; and thence were those Bully's of Power, the disciplined Banditti of a Minister driven with Ignominy from the Metropolis of the Massachusetts.—Having thus clearly evinced the Inefficacy of Force, and the Error of it's Exercise, I am naturally induc'd to enquire into the Commercial Resources of the two Countries, thence to determine the Independency, the extent and stability of either, and thus to ascertain those Interests which constitute the Nerves of Policy, and which form the Criterion of Power; nor will the Decision of this Question require very laborious or complicate Reflection; for the Commercial Stability of a Country dependeth on its Interior Resource; if so, it must be conceded that the Interior Resources of this Country are incomparably superior to those of its Parent, and this Grant involves all the Consequences we wish; for the Question is not whose Maritime Figure is the highest, whose Commerce is the most extensive, or whose Merchants are the most oppulent; but whose Interior Resources are the deepest, the most complicate, the most stable;—Now, 'tis matter of Notoriety, that the Staples of Great-Britain are comparatively few, that her Commercial Resources are principally foreign and proportionably contingent and precarious, wherefore, the Policy of her Government preserves the Amity of those States whence these Resources are drawn: Hence the close alliance of Great-Britain and Portugal, and thus the Anti Commercial Principles of the Stamp-Act, were one Inducement to its Repeal.——This Country, is indeed, fully sensible of its Weight in the Scale of British Commerce, and how largely flew hence the Springs of her Opulence and Power; the Suffrage of the Continent proves the Justness of this Opinion, for its Commercial Confederacy was formed on this identical Fact; nor did the failure of this Confederacy arise from an error of Sentiment, but a Misapplication of its Judgment;—The League should have licensed where it had restrained, and it ought to have restrained where it had licenced; the Importations from Great-Britain should have been more liberal than ever. Thus the British Stock would have been drawn into the American Store Houses, and their own Option might have been the period of Payment; at the same time, universal Embargoes should have restrain'd the Exports of the Continent: Thus on the one Hand, the British Merchant would have been Ript of his Capital, and on the other, excluded his Resources from America; and thus the Colonies might have prescribed Terms to their Enemy. Nor would this Policy have been immoral, for self-defence is an original and just Principle, and every Species of Hostility proceeds on like Principles. If the foregoing be true, and the Commercial succours of America are thus important to Great-Britain, its Military Aids have been far from Insignificant, and as her Finances are so largely supply'd by the one, the honor of her Arms have been retrieved by the Bravery of the other.——New England *alone* hath given Peace to its Parent. It was the Blood of those Provinces that sealed the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, and when the Power of France drawn from her own Threshold by the Diversion of our Arms, had threatened the Capital of the Massachusetts, far from feeling the Sympathy of Nature, the Solicitudes of a Parent, or the Impulse of Gratitude, Great Britain even slighted the Duties of a common Ally, and abandoned these Colonies to the Calamities of an Invasion, incur'd in her own Defence; and as in this Instance, so in no other, will his Excellency pretend that Protection was ever offered or asked from the Mother Country:—She forced us from Home, she forbot us in Exile, she sees our Prosperity, and she covets it to herself,

Here shall the Tyrant still our Peace pursue,
From the pain'd Eye-brow drink the vital Dew,
Not Nature's Barrier wards our Father's Foe.

It hath indeed been said, that the late War was American, and that the Flames which devoured Europe, were kindled in America; but never was assertion more egregiously false: 'Tis true, the French seized some Crown Lands at the Southward, but they were seized in Reprizal of the Naval Depredations of England, on this Pretext. However, the British Court charged the Aggression on France; the contrary, notwithstanding, was notorious to all Europe, nor scarce one Alliance did she form throughout that Continent; however, the War was successful, and potent and zealous indeed were the exertions of the Colonies. The New English Military *alone* were more numerous than the Armies of many European States; that gallant Soldiery had the honor of gathering the first Laurels, of avenging the Defeat of the King's Army, under Braddock, of opposing personal Bravery to the French Discipline, and of breaking

(*For the Remainder, see the last Page.*) the

(3). vid. dispositions of the agrees in Index vol. 3. under Merchants

‖ See pa. 135. ‖ See his Speech page 116 † Gov.r Hutchinson —— See Pits Speech pa. 403, Vol. 1.
§ vid Stamp Act pa. 53, Vol. 1. & See Hutchensons Mss page pa. 97 = vid Repeal. pa. 411, Vol. 1. Vol. 2
(1) vid annual of Troops pa. 263 — Vol. 2. (2) vid pa. 61 Vol. 3. ¶ vid agreement of the Merchants pa. 199 749-755

To the Publishers of the BOSTON GAZETTE.

"IS there a Prince on Earth, who has power to lay a fing'e Penny upon his Subjects, without the Grant and Consent of those who are to pay it, otherwise than by TYRANNY and VIOLENCE? No Prince can levy it unless through Tyranny, and under Penalty of Excommunication. But there are those who are Brutish enough not to know what they can do or omit in this Affair."

——Such is the Language of a great and good Historian and Statesman, a Subject of France. Had the English Politicians and Ministers been either half as honest or half as wise as he, they would never have driven the American Revenue without the Grant or Consent of those who pay it, to such a length, as to cause an Alienation of Affection which perhaps may not easily if ever be recovered. By this kind of politicks, says the worthy Frenchman, Charles the seventh brought a heavy Sin upon his own Soul and upon that of his Successors, and gave his Kingdom a Wound which would continue long to bleed. The British Ministers, possibly, may entertain different Ideas of Morals from those of this French Historian, if indeed they have any such kind of Ideas at all. However, the Nation, I fear, will have Occasion to rue the day, when they suffer'd their Politicks so far to prevail, as to gain such an Influence in their Parliament as they certainly did in the last, to say nothing of the present. The Impositions upon the French, says Mr. Gordon, grew monstrous almost assoon as they grew arbitrary. Charles the seventh who began them, never rais'd annually more than one hundred and eighty thousand Pounds. His Son Lewis the eleventh almost trebled the Revenue; and since then, all that the Kingdom and People had, even to their Skins, has hardly been thought sufficient for their Kings."

An awakening Caution to Americans! Lest by tamely submitting to be plundered, they encourage their Plunderers to grasp at all they have.

The Merchants of this Continent have passively submitted to the Indignity of a Tribute; and the Landholders, tho' Sharers in the Indignity, have been, perhaps too unconcern'd Spectators of the humiliating Scene. Posterity, who will no doubt revenge their Fathers Wrongs, may also be asham'd, when in the Page of History they are inform'd of their tame Subjection. Had *the Body of this People* shown a proper Resentment, at the Time when the proud Taskmasters first made their appearance, we should never have seen PENSIONERS multiplying like the Locusts in Egypt, which devoured every green Thing. I speak with Assurance; because it seldom has happened if ever, that even a small People have been long kept in Bondage, when they have unitedly and perseveringly resolv'd to be Free.

At that critical Period, we hearkned to what we then took to be, the Dictates of sound policy and Prudence. We were led to place a Confidence in those, whose Protection we had a right to claim; and we hoped for Deliverance in dry Remonstrances and humble Supplication. We have petition'd, repeatedly petition'd, and our Petitions *have* been heard, barely heard! The Grievances of this Continent have no doubt "reach'd the Royal Ear"; I wish I could see reason to say they had touch'd the Royal Heart. No—They yet remain altogether unredress'd. Such has been the baneful Influence of corrupt and infamous Ministers and Servants of the Crown; that the Complaints of three Millions of loyal Subjects have not yet penetrated the Royal Breast, to move it even to pity.

Have not our humble Petitions, breathing a true Spirit of rational Loyalty, and expressive of a just Sense of those Liberties the Restoration of which we implored, been followed with Grievance upon Grievance, as fast as the cruel Heart and Hand of a most execrable Paricide could invent and fabricate them? I will not at present enumerate Grievances (1); they are known, sufficiently known, felt and understood. Is it not enough, to have a Governor, an avowed Advocate for ministerial Measures, and a most assiduous Instrument in carrying them on, —moddel'd, shaped, controul'd and directed—totally independant of the people over whom he is commissionated to govern, and yet absolutely dependent upon the Crown—*pension'd* by those on whom his Existence depends, and paid out of a Revenue (2) establish'd by those who have no Authority to establish it, and extorted from the People in a Manner most odious, insulting and oppressive. Is not this, Indignity enough to be felt by those who have any feeling? Are we still threatned with more? Is Life, Property and every Thing dear and sacred, to be now submitted to the Decisions of PENSION'D JUDGES, holding their places during the pleasure of *such* a Governor, and a Council *perhaps* overawed! To what a State of Infamy, Wretchedness and Misery shall we be reduced, if our Judges shall be prevail'd upon to be thus degraded to HIRELINGS, and the BODY OF THE PEOPLE shall suffer their free Constitution to be overturn'd and ruin'd. *Merciful* GOD! *Inspire the People with Wisdom and Fortitude, and direct them to gracious Ends. In this extreme Distress, when the Plan of Slavery seems nearly completed, O save our Country from impending Ruin—Let not the Iron Hand of Tyranny ravish our Laws and seize the Badge of Freedom, nor avow'd Corruption and the murderous Rage of lawless Power be ever seen on the sacred Seat of Justice!*

Is it not high Time for the People of this Country explicitly to declare, whether they will be Freeman or Slaves? It is an important Question, which ought to be decided. It concerns us more than any Thing in this Life. The Salvation of our Souls is interested in the Event: For wherever Tyranny is established, Immorality of every Kind, comes in like a Torrent. It is the Interest of Tyrants to reduce the People to Ignorance and Vice. For they cannot live in any Country where Virtue and Knowledge prevail. The Religion and public Liberty of a People are intimately connected; their Interests are interwoven, they cannot subsist seperately; and therefore they rise and fall together. For this Reason, it is always observable, that those who are combin'd to destroy the People's Liberties, practice every Art to poison their Morals. How greatly then does it concern us, at all Events, to put a Stop to the Progress of Tyranny. It has advanced already by far too many Strides. We are this Moment upon a Precipice. The next Step may be fatal to us. Let us then act like wise Men; calmly look around us and consider what is best to be done. Let us converse together upon this most interesting Subject, and open our Minds freely to each other. Let it be the Topic of Conversation in every social Club. Let every Town assemble. Let Associations & Combinations be every where set up, to consult and recover our just Rights.

"*The Country claims our active Aid.*
That let us roam; & where we find a Spark
Of public Virtue, blow it into Flame."

VALERIUS POPLICOLA.

Basseterre, (St. Kitts,) September 2.

NO State, though ever so happily circumstanced, can promise itself duration of felicity. We may flatter ourselves, indeed, but vain is that flattery if the hand of Providence interferes to blast our hopes. We mentioned in our last, that when the paper went to press, a gale of wind continued, and that several vessels were drove ashore, viz. a sloop belonging to Mr. Satterthwaite was stranded near Loudendarry Fort, one of Mr. Cotter's, and another of Mr. Reap's of Nevis, as the Salt Ponds, with all the hulks; three others at Sandy Point, yet still the measure of our woes was not full, that dreadful event was reserved for Monday the last day of August. Words are too faint to paint the horrors of that day! The Hurricane began about nine o'Clock in the morning, and continued with unremitting fury, almost north, till eleven; in which time about forty houses were levelled with the ground, and the helpless inhabitants beyond expression wretched: horror and dismay seized all ranks & conditions, and destruction seemed suspended by a thread over the heads of all. The new Court House was rent in ten thousand pieces, and hardly left the foundation standing. Some part of the roof of the Church carried away; the roofs of the stores of Messrs. Henderson and Murray, and Messrs. Sharry & Sanderson, were carried bodily into the streets. The largest tamarind trees were torn up by the roots, and removed to considerable distances from the places were they grew. By this storm upwards of forty houses, besides out offices, inclosures, negro houses, &c. &c. were thrown down. Mr. Rawlins's and Mr. Beach's houses on the hills were demolished, and all the vessels in the Road drifted to sea. About twelve the storm began again from the southward, with redoubled vigour, and proved by far more dreadful than the first. The vessels were all drove back again and wrecked. It is impossible for us to give a just account of this terrible visitation of Providence in this day's paper, our accounts being too imperfect to be relied on; for, as we mean to be as circumspect as possible in the accounts we shall give of this ruinous disaster, we shall suspend the particulars till we are better inform'd: as to generals we shall at present only observe, that Richard Matthews, Esq; (some say Mr. James Matthews,) Mrs. Brown, near Sandy Bay, Mr. Galtwood, and Mrs. Thomas, relict of the late Mr. Isaac Thomas, were all killed by the fall of the Houses where they were; that the church of Cayon has not one stone upon another; that Nicola Town church is in the same situation; that every house in Deep Bay is totally destroyed; that not more than ten houses remain up in Sandy Point; that all the buildings in Charles Fort are laid smack smooth with the ground; that Old Road is one continued wreck; that Basseterre has lost about one hundred houses; that there are not ten Negro houses left in the whole island; that most of the wind-mills, at least in the Basseterre quarter, have had their round houses carried away; and that the next year's crop will at least fall short fourteen or fifteen thousand hogsheads of sugar. Yet amidst this general detail we must beg leave to introduce to the readers attention two cases most distressfully circumstanced; we mean that of Mrs. Bibby in Irish Town, and Mr. John Fahy, junior. The first, a widow, and her daughters, young ladies of reputation, had their house in an instant reduced to atoms, and their wearing apparel whirled into the air, insomuch as to leave them destitute of a second suit; but though their loss does not amount to a half of the tythe of what others have sustained, yet they have lost their ALL; and the reader must observe they have neither husband, father, brother, to protect them. With regard to Mr. Fahy, most of what he had in the world was centered in his tavern. His large stock of liquors, his household furniture, and his books, are inevitably lost [illegible] so sudden was the fall of his House, that he had scarce time to remove his wife and daughter, before the walls gave way, and crushed all within them to shivers. Ill fated man! to toil so long for what he is deprived of in a moment.

A Gentleman told me yesterday that the damage sustained in the single parish of Cayon, amounts to more than two hundred thousand pounds sterling, exclusive of the crop; and some are of opinion the general loss is more than a million. In our next we shall endeavour to be circumstantially particular.

THIS DAY

TO BE SOLD, to the highest Bidder, at the British Coffee-House in King-Street,

Two new Brigantines, One upwards of One Hundred and Fifty, and the other One Hundred and Twenty Tons. Also, Two new Schooners, of about Seventy Tons each, now laying at Griffin's Wharff. Inventories whereof, with other Particulars, will be made known at the Time of Sale, that will begin at One o'Clock, P. M.

Boston, 5th October, 1774.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED, AND SOLD BY

Cox & Berry,

At their Store in King-Street,

Neatly bound in Red,

Price only *Four Shillings and four Pence*, L. M.

The *Tutor* or *Epistolary Guide*,

Being a Collection of familiar Letters, on the common Occurrences of Life; selected from the most celebrated English Writers, with proper Forms of Address. To which are prefixed, a new Introduction to English Grammar, and a complete English Dictionary; wherein the Classical Purity of the Language is ascertained, the Barbarisms are rejected, and the true Pronunciation of every Word exemplified by proper Accents.

At the same Place may be had,

The following new entertaining and instructive little Books for Children,

The Brother Gift, or the naughty Girl reformed.
The Sister Gift, or the naughty Boy reformed.
Mrs. Love Child's Golden present.
The Hobby Horse, or Christmas Companion.
Robin Goodfellow, a Fairy Tale.
The Puzzling Cap, a Collection of Riddles.
The Ladder to Learning, a new Story Book for good Children.
The Cries of London.
The Sugar Plumb, or sweet Amusement.
The Royal Guide, or easy Introduction to reading English.
The Adventures of Capt. Gulliver, in a Voyage to Lilliput.
Mr. Winlove's Collection of Stories.
ditto ——— Moral Lectures.
Mr. Telltruth's natural History of four-footed Beasts.
Mr. Telltruth's natural History of Birds.
A Description of the Tower, and all its Curiosities.
A Description of Guildhall, ditto.
A Description of Westminster Abbey, ditto.
An historical Account of St. Paul's Cathedral, and other remarkable Places, in the City of London.
History of Tom Jones, } abridg'd from the Works
Ditto of Joseph Andrew, } of H. Fielding.
History of Pamela, } Abridg'd from the Works
Ditto Grandison, } of
Ditto Clarissa, } S. Richardson, Esq;

Richard Salter

Acquaints his Town and Country Customers,

That he has a fresh Assortment of English Goods just arrived, which will be ready for Sale in a few Days, at his Shop in Cornhill, next Shop North to Robert Ruggles, near the Post-Office, on the most Reasonable Terms for Cash. His Assortment consists of most Articles usually imported to this Market, for Mens and Womens Wear.

THESE are to inform all Gentlemen Merchants, and Traders, Drovers and Graziers, That ROBERT REWES and SON, of BOSTON, have erected a Slaughter-House for killing of Hogs, and one for killing of Cattle, with Ease and the greatest Dispatch.

THEY HAVE READY FOR SALE,

Good Old GLUE, by Wholesale or Retail,—Crown, hard, and soft SOAP, CANDLES NEATS-FOOT OIL, by the Barrel or Quart:—Any Gentlemen that will favour them with their Custom, may enquire at their House near LIBERTY-TREE, or at their Slaughter-House in Pleasant-Street.

JUST IMPORTED,

A large Assortment of 3-4, 7-8, and yard wide Irish Linens, and also a great Variety of Linen and Cotton Checks, Check Handkerchiefs, figured Cotton Diapers, Thicksets, Velvetets, &c.—And likewise a good Assortment of English Hats, which are to be sold for Ready Money, at CHAMNEY and ARCHER's Store on the Long-Wharff, No. 20. where Country Merchants and others, may buy any of the above Goods on the most Reasonable Terms, as the said Chamney and Archer are determined to sell for the smallest Profit.

(1) In particular the Molasses act pa. 9, Vol. 2 — Tea act pa. 735, Vol. 1. Vid page 756, Vol. 1. — Vid Petitions in Index Vol 2 & 3, under Petitions (2) see a List of them pa. 517, 521, 634, Vol. 3 Vid his message declaring his Independance, pa. 97 (3) Vid of the Tea, pa. 735, vol. 1. (3) vid pa. 157

Meſſrs EDES & GILL.

MR. Draper's Correſpondent X, in His laſt Paper, intruſted his Readers with "what he calls an Extract" of a Letter from London Aug. 5, 1773. But it is curious to find him immediately confeſſing his Impoſition on the Public, and frankly declaring, that tho' he had ſeen and read a Letter of that Date, he would not vouch for the Genuineneſs of the whole of that which he had the Aſſurance to ſay was an Extract from it. As he tells us "he can vouch for the very Expreſſions in the Extract *in Part*" only, we are left to diſtinguiſh the Truth from the Falſhood of it, as the ſeveral Parts ſhall appear more or leſs probable. *Now I muſt own*, that Part of it ſeems very likely to be true, when "a Gentleman of diſtinguiſhed Character among us" is ſaid to have declared, "that if the Aſſembly refuſed" (to make an Addition to the Salaries of the Judges) "he thought no Exception could be taken to Parliament's providing for their Salaries"; for I have been well informed that our G——O——, who is one of the moſt *diſtinguiſhed* Character, aſſured an honorable Gentleman, whoſe former Living in a diſtant Country, was preferable to that of a Judge of the Superior Court, that he would warrant him either an enlarged Salary here or a handſome fixed Stipend from Home. And this renders the more probable what was inſerted in your laſt Gazette, extracted from a Letter from London Aug. 5, which this Man of Veracity takes upon him to ſay was "fabricated here," viz. That "our G.G had unaccountably carried the Salaries of the Judges to be paid independent of the People, which all the World beſides muſt have fall'd in."

But whence in the Name of common Senſe, in this Shire-Houſe at "the Appointment of the Judges Salaries being attributed to the GOVERNOR, and the Pains taken to ſhift it to "another Perſon whoſe Name they cannot obtain Leave to make publick"? Does it not look as if in the Opinion of the Writers even in the Court Gazette, the Man whoever he be, to whom it may juſtly be attributed, has done ſuch an Injury to his Country as when it ſhall be known that he did it, will mark him with laſting Infamy.

NEW-PORT, Sept. 22.

We hear that about the ſame time the Gaſpee ſchooner was burnt in Rhode-Iſland, one of the King's cutters was deſtroyed in a ſimilar manner in ſome part of England; on which account his Majeſty publiſhed a proclamation, offering only 50l. Sterling, for apprehending the aggreſſors; which is but juſt half the ſum offer'd *here* for apprehending thoſe who burnt John Gaſpee: Upon which theſe queſtions naturally ariſe:——Whether the people of England are not *all* rebels, becauſe *ſome* people in England have deſtroyed one of the Kings cutters;——Whether they are not two-fold more rebels than the people *here*, becauſe they have offer'd but half the ſum for bringing offenders to puniſhment, which has been offered by this government? And whether Admiral —— Medley *ſhould* not better let fall with his WHOLE ſquadron for Great-Britain, immediately, to prevent a total revolt of that nation?

SALEM, Sept. 22. *This Day is the Anniverſary of the Coronation of his Majeſty King GEORGE the Third.*——Rejoice, O AMERICA, in the Bleſſings of his AUSPICIOUS Reign——in which your Property is ſo WISELY, JUSTLY and MERCIFULLY taken Care of by Courts of Admiralty; and in which any Parts of your Eſtates will be SECURELY and SAFELY given into the Hands of *your gracious Sovereign, or his faithful Servants*, whenever the COMMON PEOPLE of Great-Britain, by their Repreſentatives, may be ſo *generally diſtreſſed* as to make the Grant! *Ain't Irony!*

BOSTON, October 5.

At a General Council held on Thurſday laſt at Council-Chamber, his Excellency the Governor nominated,

John Hill, Eſq; and Joſeph Williams, Eſq; to be Juſtices of the Peace and of the Quorum for the County of Suffolk.

Miles Whitworth, Eſq; to be a Juſtice of the Peace for the County of Suffolk.

Stephen Barker, Eſq; to be a Juſtice of the Peace for the County of Eſſex.

To which Nominations his Majeſty's Council did adviſe and conſent.

His Excellency the Governor has been pleaſed to Commiſſion NAT BARBER, Eſq; Captain of the North-Battery in this Town, with the Rank of Major.

On Wedneſday 7-night the Rev. Mr. *Jonathan French* was ordained Paſtor of the South-Pariſh in Andover, in the Room of the Rev. and venerable *Mr. Phillips*, ſome Time ſince deceaſed.

We hear from Cape-Fear, in North Carolina, That on the 31ſt of Auguſt, 24 Veſſels were drove aſhore, and totally loſt, with ſeveral Seamen, in a ſevere Gale, or rather Hurricane. And that on the 7th inſt. the King-Fiſher Sloop of War arrived there from hence, who had thrown overboard 8 Guns, and carried away two Top-maſts, and all her Sails, in the above Gale.

A Caution was given the Inhabitants of this Town in a late Paper againſt leaving Things of any Value in their Windows, the neceſſity of its being attended to was verified by a Theft that was committed one Evening in the laſt Week, when the Window of a Room was open'd unperceiv'd where a large Company were at Supper, and a remnant of about Nine Yards fine Iriſh Linen with a ruffled Shirt wrapt up in it, was carried off and the Thief remains undiſcover'd.

To the Author of the very critical remarks, in the Maſſachuſett's Gazette of Thurſday laſt, upon an Eſſay intitled, The true Nature and Cauſes of the Fall of Comets.

THE Inquirer is determin'd to let the remarker quietly enjoy ſuch a revenge as he has been pleaſed to take upon his perſormance; it not affecting the argument, but being only a mere literary criticiſm.

He is, as he thinks he ought to be, content with this, that if he has produced any thing worthy of a philoſophic attention the future will adopt it; if not, it is fit it ſhould ſink into Oblivion; and would naturally do ſo without any concern of the remarker.

New-Caſtle COALS,

To be Sold. Inquire at Samuel G. Jarvis's Store in King-Street, or on board the Ship Rockingham, Capt. Reed, at the End of the Long-Wharf.

[Sundry Pieces of Speculation, new Advertiſements, &c. muſt be omitted till our next.]

On WEDNESDAY *next*,
Will be Sold by public Vendue,
At the Auction Room in Queen-Street,
A great Variety of Houſe Furniture.
J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

On FRIDAY next,
At ELEVEN o'Clock,
Will be Sold by PUBLIC VENDUE, on Green's Wharf,
A large Quantity of Shop SUGARS,
in Hogſhead's and Barrel's. J. RUSSELL, Auctioneer.

Joſhua Gardner
Has IMPORTED from LONDON in the Argo, Capt. Gardner, a compleat Aſſortment of
Fall and Winter GOODS,
Conſiſting of all the Articles uſually imported at this Seaſon of the Year, and as he really intends to ſell at his uſual Low Rates, he flatters himſelf his Cuſtomers will continue their Favours.

Among his Aſſortment are the following Articles, viz. SCARLET, crimſon, green, white & blue Drapery and Cuchefter Bays, Duffles, Duffle Blankets, Ratteens, Yorkſhire Cloths, plain and knapt Bath Beaver Coatings, and Lambſkins, Broad Cloths, German Serges, fine ſcarlet Whitney, Shalloons, Tammies, Durants, Callimancoes, ſingle and double Cambletts, Dorſerteens, Iriſh Cambletts, Garnetts, yard wide Poplins, Crapes, Denmark Luſtres, Furr Trimmings, grey Muſſe and Tippets, white Blond Lace, black blond & bone Lace, plain and flower'd Gauze, Catgut, Caſh-wire, Paris and Patent Net, plain and flower'd black Sattins, crimſon and white flower'd Sattins, black, blue, white and pink Perſians, black Taffities, colour'd ditto, black ſprig'd Mode, Small Trimmings, red and white Lace, plain and flower'd ſattin Gloves and Mitts, white Lamb Gloves & Mitts, colour'd ditto, worſted & ſilk Gloves & Mitts, Callicoes, ¾, ⅞ and yard wide Manchester Checks, black and colour'd Drawboys, black Everlaſtings, Cotton Velvets, Bed-ticks and Bunts, ſtript Holland, linen and ſilk Handkerchiefs, black Ruſſels, Thickſets, Fuſtians, white flower'd Dimothy, ¾, ⅞ & yard-wide Iriſh Lineys, ¾ and ⅞ Dowlas, Garlix, clouting Diapers, Sheeting, Cambricks and Lawns, flower'd Scotch Lawn Aprons, a Variety of Mens worſted Hoſe, thread and cotton ditto, Womens worſted Hoſe, Breaſt Patterns, ſtay and ſtrong Buckrams, yellow Holland, ſewing Silk, Scarf Twiſt, metal & twiſt Buttons, Quality Bindings, a large Aſſortment of Coat and Shoe Bindings, ſilk Perrets, ſilk knee Garters, Wax and Scotch Threads, Ribbons, Wax Necklaces, Childrens red Shoes, Pins and Needles, Writing and Bonnet Paper, Tapes and Garterings, worſted Caps, Crewels and Worſted, Horn and Ivory Combs, Sleeve Buttons, Buckles, Cuttoe & Pen-Knives, Snuff Boxes, Lynn made Shoes from 2s/ to 4os a Pair, with many other Articles, all which will be ſold at his Shop in Cornhill, as low by Wholeſale and Retail, as can be bought in any Shop or Store in Town.

UPON Application made to me by three of the Proprietors of *Boſton* Pier or Long-Wharff in *Boſton*, to call a Meeting of the Proprietors of the ſaid Pier, the ſaid Proprietors are accordingly hereby notified to meet at the Britiſh-Coffee-Houſe, in King-Street, *Boſton*, on Thurſday 28th *October* next at three o'Clock, P. M. then and there to chooſe a Moderator; to conſider and determine on enforcing the Payment of the ſeveral Aſſeſſments made for defraying Expences incurred by the Repairs of the Wharf; alſo to make any other Aſſeſſment for the ſame Purpoſe, if they ſhall think proper: To determine on a Method for calling future Meetings of the Proprietors, and generally to tranſact any other Buſineſs relating to the Intereſt of the Propriety which may properly come before the ſaid Meeting.

JOB PRINCE, Propr's Clerk.

Boſton, 29th Sept. 1773.

IMPORTED
In ſundry Veſſels lately arrived from England, by
Smith & Atkinſon,
And now Opening at their Store in King-Street,
A Large and very General Aſſortment of Piece Goods ſuitable for the FALL TRADE, which would be equally tedious and unneceſſary to enumerate here, theſe Goods have been purchaſed on the beſt Terms, and will be ſold (by Wholeſale only) at ſuch Rates as may encourage all Retailers in Town and Country, as well thoſe who uſually Import their Goods, as others to apply for ſuch Articles as may be needful to compleat their Aſſortments, there being at all Seaſons at the above Store, a great Variety of Piece Goods.—Due Encouragement will be given to thoſe who pay ready Money.

N. B. Gun Powder, Engliſh Sail Duck, &c.—POTT ASH KETTLES, Pig and Bar-Iron Manufactured at Saliſbury, from the beſt Mountain Ore.

Wanted to Purchaſe a good Farm
within 20 or 30 Miles of Boſton, on a good Road, about 100 Acres of good Land, a good Houſe and Barn. Any Perſon that has ſuch a Farm to diſpoſe of may hear of a Purchaſer. Inquire of the Printers.——The Caſh will be Paid.

To be Sold or Exchanged for a Good Farm,
A good Brick Dwelling-Houſe in Middle Street, in good Repair, with two Rooms on a Floor, and a good Front Shop, a new back Store adjoining, & the Pay made eaſy. Inquire of the Printers.

Wanted to Charter or Purchaſe,
A Schooner from 90 to 100 Tons Burthen, ſhort Quarter Deck, calculated to carry Lumber.—Enquire of ELLIS GRAY, at his Store near the Market.

TO BE SOLD,
Upon the moſt *reaſonable Terms*,
At Store No. 6. next to Mr. ELLIS GRAY's, oppoſite the Eaſt End of *Faneuil-Hall*, and leading down to *Treat's* and *Spear's* Wharf's.——by
James Swan,
New *Philadelphia* FLOUR, fine and Supe. fine, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Weſt-India RUM, Cotton Wool, Chocolate, Pepper, &c. &c. Alſo, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Mace, and ſundry Articles of *Crockery WARE*.——very Cheap.

TO BE SOLD
By Benjamin Church,
On THURSDAY & FRIDAY next,
By PUBLICK VENDUE, at his uſual Place of Sale,
Broad-Cloths, coarſe, middling and fine—Serges—Forreſt Cloths—Ratteens—Calamancoes—Cambletts—Iriſh Hollands——Cotton Velvets—Checks, Callicoes—Cambricks—Lawns—Sewing Silks—Worſted and Silk Mitts—Sundry Pieces of rich Brocades, and other Silks—Penniſtones,—Mens Worſted Hoſe—Some Houſe Furniture—Wearing Apparel, a good Eight-Day Clock, Watches, &c. &c. &c. &c.

Samuel Parkman
Has juſt received by the Ship Argo, Capt. Gardner from London,
A large Aſſortment of Engliſh & India GOODS, conſiſting of almoſt every Article uſually imported to this Place, particularly for the approaching Seaſon, which he will ſell (at his SHOP in Union-Street, juſt above the Cornfield) by Wholeſale & Retail, on ſuch Terms as will give full Satisfaction to all thoſe who pleaſe to favour him with their Cuſtom; among his Variety are,
Fine knapt and plain Bath Beavers of all Colours, Lambſkins, Buckſkins, ſcarlet & colour'd Ratteens, common & ſuperfine ſcarlet Whitney, a great variety ſcarlet & other colour'd ſuperfine, middling and low priced Broad Cloths with Trimmings to match, Shag & Whitney Duffils, Duffil and other Blankets, ſuperfine & common Cuchefter & Drapery Baize, Dorſhire Kerſeys & Plains, Forreſt Cloths, German Serges, Shalloons, Tammys, Durants, Callimancoes, double & twiſt Cambletts for Riding Hoods and Cloaks from 12s. to 24s. per Yard, plain, mixt & pompadour Cambletts, ſpun'd Stuffs, Poplins, Mohairs, Paduſoys, Iriſh Cambletts, yard wide Crapes, Iriſh Bombazets, Iriſh Linens of all widths & prices, Iriſh Sheetings from 9s. to 17s/6d. Dowlas, Osnaburgs, Ravens Duck, Taffetys, changeable, ſtrip'd & plain Luteſtrings and Mantua Silks, fine colour'd Durants, Surfaces of all widths, black Alamode, Perſians, white, crimſon, blue & black figur'd and plain Sattins, Coquelin Silk and Mohair, ſtript Silk Gauze and Gauze Handkerchiefs, cotton & worſted Gauze, Crape, Spotteroon, Paſſtaff, plain, ſtrip'd and figur'd Lawns, Silk Mitts & Gloves, Ladies beſt pompadour Saffin Gloves, Mens Norway Doe ditto, a great variety of Muff and Furr Trimmings (among which are a few very nice plain grey, with or without Tippets) blond, bone & chevrette de frize Laces, Small Trimmings of all colours & prices, black Fringe, a variety of pleated fashion Ribbons, broad & narrow Silk Ferrets and Qualities, Coat Bindings, fine Manchester Velvets & Velveretts, Thickſetts, Fuſtians, ſtript Linnetts, 7-4th, 7-8th, & yard wide Manchester Checks, black & crimſon Drabbetts, plain & figur'd black Everlaſtings, white Flannels & Swanſkins, thick Ell wide ditto for Ironing Cloths, Diapers & Huckaback, Diaper & Damaſk Table Cloths, Womens & Children Puckabrad Stays, fine yard wide & Apron width Book Muſlin, Mens, Womens & Childrens thread, worſted and cotton Hoſe, ſilk ditto, Breaſt Patterns of all colours & prices, black worſted Gloves, mock Velvet and other worſted Caps, Linnen Handkerchiefs, ſtampt Ditto, red and white Fancy ditto. ALSO, Nutmegs, Cinnamon, Cloves, Mace, Indigo, beſt Callimanco Shoes and Pumps, Kippens Scuff, Kilmarnock Caps, Floor & Stair Carpets, Wool & Cotton Cards, Writing and Bonnet Paper, Bibles, Teſtaments, Mens and Boys Felt Hats, &c. &c. &c.

☞ Great Advantages will be allowed to thoſe who purchaſe with Ready Money.

Any Perſons who deſire to be
Taught the Latin and Greek Languages, may be boarded and carefully inſtructed for Forty Shillings old Tenor per Week, by their humble Servant,
Wrentham Octr. 2, 1773. DANIEL NEWCOMB.

About 70 Tons of Choice clean
Chipped LOG-WOOD, free of Stumps, to be Sold. Inquire of the Printers.

TO BE SOLD CHEAP,
A Number of Leaded
Windows in Frames. Enquire at Edes & Gill.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BOSTON,
ENTERED IN.

Davis from Turk's Iſland. Reed from New-Caſtle. Pote from Briſtol.

Burials in the Town of BOSTON, ſince our laſt, Thirteen Whites. No Blacks.
Baptiz'd in the ſeveral Churches, Four.

High Water at BOSTON *for this preſent Week.*

Monday,	38 min. after 6	Friday,	44 m aft. 9
Tueſday,	28 min. aft. 7	Saturday,	24 m. aft. 10
Wedneſday,	18 m. aft. 8	Lord's Day	4 m. aft. 11
Thurſday	4 min. after 9	Full Moon	11 D. 21 Noon.

* Governor || Suppoſed to be Judge Cushing — page 156. † See page 97, 101. & By Doc. John Perkins

the finest regular Force ever assembled on the Continent; yet the Constitutions of those generous and powerful States are not more respectable in Mr. Hutchinson's Eye, than the Corporation of an English Village. It must be however observed, that the English Villager is Lord of the American Freeholder, he is represented in the British Parliament, and thus participates the Sovereignty of the Colonies. "For says his Excellency to the most respectable Senate on the Continent, "I have no need to call to my aid the Act of Parliament which enables the Crown to do what hath been done, and which, if your Claim from the Charter had been better founded than it is, would have been sufficient to have rendered it of no Effect." This humiliating Paragraph explains the sense of another, no less presumptuous and debasing, wherein his Excellency expressly affirms, that the General Court have only "a Right to the Use of their Powers and Privileges, until the Charter be in whole or in part legally vacated," i. e. untill it shall please the British Parliament to vary, to deprest or annul them. Thus from the literal Exposition of his Passage, we are instructed to understand, that the Head of Charter are futile, and that the Civil Rights of Americans totally depend on the capricious Will of the English Commons. But his Excellency ought to have been aware that this Sentiment involves the Imperium in Imperio, of all political absurdities the most egregious; it forms a new Sovereignty in the Empire, and gives to one Portion of its Subjects Dominion over the other. But the Constitutions of the Colonies do not imply the Absurdity thus ascribed by Mr. Hutchinson, nor thus blend the Jurisdiction of the British Parliament with the just Authority of its Sovereign. The Massachusetts for Instance, which is his Excellency's particular Object, is a Compact between the Crown and the Colony, founded on the unalienable Rights of Nature, and the mother of whose Polity is entitled from the English, and so far as the Compact resembles the Form Convenient for an undoubtedly in the Nature of the Union between the Crown and the Colonies. Here then is some pertinent to observe, that the Colonies are bounded by their respective Constitutions. Hampshire, is a Royal Province, but the Crown has no authority over their settlement of that Country. The Constitution of the Government is more ample. But Carolina and Rhode Island, are independent Governments, and I never by Charter of the Crown, and have never acknowledged any Superior, except the Crown. Pennsylvania remembers the feudal Government, and the Family of Penn, the Lords Proprietors; they are free nevertheless from the Vassalage of the State. These facts and principles then are misrepresentations as now de- fore Congress in the House, and Committee of America. I, however, forbear to animadvert further on this unhappy Message, respectfully intreating his Excellency to consider the Nature and Tendency of his Principles and Opinions; for Despotism, with the fresh Writes of the Age, "extinguished all Emulation, debases the generous Spirits of Men, and depresses that noble Flame, by which all the refined Arts must be cherished and enlivened. It renders even the Lives & Properties of Men insecure and precarious, and proves destructive to those Vulgar and more necessary Arts of Agriculture, Manufactures and Commerce."

The Weld Prosperity.

An Assortment of single & double Flint Glass, Ague, Cream coloured, Delph, Brown and Fluse Ware,

TO BE SOLD BY

Samuel Minott

At his Shop opposite Williams's Court, Cornhill,

BOSTON,

Where he has to sell on the best Terms,

Choice Bohea Tea, Double and single refined Loaf Sugar, Brown Sugar, Anchovies, Capers, Olives, Fine Durham Mustard, Sugar Plumbs, Sugar Almonds, Citron, Preserv'd Ginger, Sifting Pepper, Velvet Corks, Rice, No. 4 & No. 12 Flint, Coffee, Chocolate, Potash Starch, Crown Soap, Keppen's Snuff, Philadelphia Rusk, Currants, Barley, Sago, Flour, Sieves, &c. &c.

Cinnamon,			
Cloves,			
Mace,			
Pepper,			
Allspice,			
Florence Oil,			
Almonds,			
Raisins,			
Turkey Figs,			
Currants,			
London TD 12 and 18 inch Pipes,			

Best French Indigo,

Allum, Copperas, Logwood, Redwood, Orter, Ground Redwood, Salt Petre, Ginger, Waste Paper, Flax, Barcelona Handkerchiefs, Lynn Shoes, &c.

ALSO,

Plated Buckles by the Gross, dozen, or single Pair; Steel Chapes, Silver-mounted Swords, Coral-Beads, Plate and Jewellery.

He carries on the Goldsmiths Business in all its Branches as usual, at his other Shop, Northward of the Draw-Bridge, near the Drum-Maker's.

William Greenleaf,

Fronting Cornhill, Boston,

HAS Imported from London & is making Manufactures,

A General Assortment of Winter-GOODS, which he will Sell by Wholesale or Retail, at the very lowest Rates for Cash.

Samuel Abbot & Comp'y.

INFORM their Customers, and others, That they have Imported in the last Ships from LONDON,

A general Assortment of English and India Goods, suitable for the approaching Season, which are now opened and ready for Sale at their Store on Green's Wharff, near the East End of Faneuil Hall Market: As they have their Goods direct from the Manufacturers, they will sell them on as low Terms for Cash as at any Store in Boston. ALSO,

Nails, Glass, Cutlery and Brazery Ware, &c. &c.

A large and fresh Assortment of European and India Goods, suitable to the Season, Imported on the best Terms, And to be Sold at the lowest Rates,

By *FRANCIS GREEN*,

At his Store in King-Street,

In large or SMALL QUANTITIES.

N. B. A few Pieces of handsome *white Lutestring*, (plain and figured)—Bleached ditto—colour'd Lutestring—best white satins—Cambrick Muslin, &c.

ALSO,

Powder and Shot, Bar Lead, *Paper Hangings, Dutch and English Coffee, Chefts, Window Glass of all sizes, Hyson, and Congo Tea, Allum and Brimstone, &c. &c.*

William Bant

HAS Imported in the last Ships from LONDON,

A general Assortment of Winter GOODS, which he will sell by Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Rates for Cash, at his Store fronting Dock Square, BOSTON.

Frazier & Geyer,

BEG Leave to acquaint their Customers and others, That they have just received from London, by the Captains Gardner and Scott,—A general Assortment of Fall and Winter Goods; which they will sell, Wholesale and Retail, at the lowest Advance for Cash, at their Store the Corner of Wing's Lane, near the Market, Boston.

(Paper D. Gaz.)

Fall and Winter GOODS

of all Kinds, and excellent

BROAD CLOTHS

From a Dollar to a Guinea per Yard,

TO BE SOLD BY

JONATHAN WILLIAMS, jun.

In Ann-Street, opposite the Drum-Makers,

exceeding cheap, for

READY MONEY ONLY.

Duncan Ingraham, Jun.

ACQUAINTS his Friends and the Publick of the Arrival of a very large and elegant Assortment of English, Dutch and Scotch Goods, which are now ready for Sale, at his Shop in Union-Street, Boston, opposite Samuel Grant, Esq; and Son, where he gives constant Attendance, and will sell Wholesale and Retail, as cheap for Cash as at any Store in America—His Prices will shew the Goods well chang'd, and Doubts not of giving Satisfaction to all who please to favor him with their Custom.

N. B. He has Smith every Article usually enquired for in that Way. (oct. 1.)

Just imported, and to be Sold by

Gawen Brown, in King-Street,

SUNDRY excellent New Watches—Eight Day Clocks both new and second-hand—Clock Bells—best Silk Strings, Pendants, &c. at the lowest Prices.

MUSICK.

On Tuesday the 13th of *October*, will be a Concert of Vocal and Instrumental Musick, for the Benefit of Mr. *Propert*, Organist of Trinity Church.

TICKETS to be had at the Coffee-House, at Colonel Ingersol's, and at Mr. Propert's Lodgings, at Half a Dollar each.

Wanted Immediately,

A Man Servant, or Boy: Lad, is said in a Gentleman's Family. One able who is well recommended, (and no other need apply) may hear of a good Place, by enquiring of Edes and Gill.

A Few Quarter Casks, Malaga and Sherry Wines may be had in the Cellar under the Auction Room in Queen-Street.

Faneuil-Hall Lottery Tickets, to be sold at the Printing-Office in Queen Street.

At the Store of

Samuel Eliot,

In Wilson's Lane,

And at his SHOP near the Head of Dock-Square, just above the Market,

Is now Opening

A Large Assortment of English and India GOODS,

A great Variety of Winter Goods in particular: Which the Publick may depend

Will be sold by Wholesale and Retail, At his usual very low Prices;

With a Variety of Cutlery and Plated Ware.

N. B. The Favours of his Friends will be duly acknowledged, and his best Endeavours exerted for their Satisfaction.

Handsome Wages offered,

FOR a capable, active Woman, that understands Cleaning and other Family Business, and can have a good Recommendation. Inquire of Edes and Gill.

Ran-away from the Subscriber,

at Manchester, on the 23d Instant, a Negro Man named Chester, about 30 Years of Age, 5 Feet 9 Inches high, well Limb'd, a stammering Speech, and one or more of his Toes partly lost by Frost.—Had on when he went away, a light coloured Broad-Cloth Coat cuffed and Green, red Jacket, blue Serge Breeches, blue Stockings, Check'd Shirt and Beaver Hat. Whoever shall take up said Run-away, and return him to his said Master at Manchester, or secure him in any of his Majesty's Goals, and give Notice thereof shall have 3 DOLLARS Reward, and all necessary Charges paid by

JOHN LEE.

All Masters of Vessels and others are Cautioned against Harbouring or Carrying off said Servant on Penalty of the Law. Manchester 25th Sept. 1772.

FOUR DOLLARS REWARD.

Stray'd or Stolen out of the Pasture of Col. JOSIAH WILLARD of Winchester, on Wednesday Night the 16th of this Instant, Two black Horses, viz. One 5 Years old last Grass, with a small Spot of White on her Nose, and a Dent on her Forehead, her off Hind Foot White, and a natural Trotter.—The other 6 Years old, also a natural Trotter.—

Whoever shall take up said Horses, and return them to the Subscriber, shall have the above Reward, or Ten Dollars for each Horse. NATHAN WILLARD.

Richmond, Sept. 18th, 1772.

WHEREAS the Proprietors of the Township of Land lying on both sides of Androscoggin River, and adjoining Sylvester Township, in the County of Cumberland, granted to Samuel Livermore, Esq; and others, the Heirs, Assigns or legal Representatives of the original Grantees of the Township as organized to Nathaniel Harris, Esq; and others (as a remunerance for said Township No. 5, being taken from them by the Settlement of the Line between this Province and the Province of New-Hampshire,) at their Meeting on the Seventeenth Day of June last, voted and resolved (for forty shillings on each Right to defray the Charges that have arisen or that may arise on said Township, to be paid unto Leonard Williams, Esq; their Treasurer on or before the 4th Day of August last, and as several of said Proprietors have neglected to pay said Tax, PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given, that the following Rights granted originally in the Township No. 4 to the undermentioned Persons, will be sold at Public Vendue on Wednesday the 11th Day of November next, at the House of Samuel Livermore, Esq; Innholder in Waltham, at 2 o'Clock, P. M. for Payment of said Tax, if not previously paid by Payment of said Tax at forty shillings voted to be paid on each Right, viz.

Capt. Sa. Georges	Isaac Parker	Peter Lyon
Capt. Ben. Flagg	Jonathan Gates	Simeon Merrifield
Capt. Jo. Raselime	John Stearns	Jonathan Ball
Thomas Gibbs	Nathaniel Davis	Nathaniel Dike
Jonas Ward	Elisha Lee Lyon	Danc. Bb. Goodhue
Ebenezer Whipple	Wd. Han. Badcock	Benjamin Wood
Lieut. Sam. Lyon	Josiah Bartle	William Robinson
William Cheaney	John Harwood	John Bapst
James Colbourn	Rev. John Whipple	Nathan Whipple
Ebenezer Lyon	Daniel Osgood	Ebenezer Reed
Dese. Thwing	Hall Thomas	Matthew Bamley
Lieut Jerish Wale	Ebenezer Hubbard	Benja. Chadwick
John Sawin	William Cloth	David Knap
John Ward	Jon Maddock	Benja. Alldridge
Ephraim Stiells	Thomas Robbins	William Puffer

Waltham, Sept. 10th, 1772. *Samuel Livermore,* *Leonard Williams,* *Nath. Livermore,* } Committee for said Dist. and Assessors.

The Proprietors aforesaid are hereby notified, that their Meeting stands adjourn'd to Wednesday the 11th Day of November next, at 10 o'Clock, A. M. at the House of Samuel Livermore, Esq; Innholder in Waltham. They are likewise notified to meet at 2 o'Clock, P. M. of said Day, at said Place; to hear the Report of their Committee who are gone to divide the Interval, and allot out 81 one hundred Acre lots on the West side of the River; and know their Minds whether those Proprietors who have paid, or shall pay their Taxes by said Time, and make out their Claims, shall be allowed at that Time to draw their Lots; likewise whether they will depute and authorize any Person or Persons to prevent Trespass on said Property.

By Order of the Proprietor's Committee,

LEONARD WILLIAMS, Propr's. Clerk.

Waltham, Sept. 10th, 1772.

Boston, Printed, by Edes & Gill.

Vid, Message page 11. & see the Sea Act pa. 735, Vol. 1. — see Charter pa. 1077. Vol. 2.

& via his message declaring his Independance from & Authority of the Crown pa. 735 vol. 1. & Vid pa. 1077